[26th March 1955

(3) closer scrutiny of publications placed on sale and other incidental factors in production which tend to increase overall expenditure without any proportionate increase in productivity."

Attendants of Veterinary Hospitals

* 1624 *Q.*—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the salary leave other than casual leave, etc., granted to the attendants of Veterinary Hospitals in the State;

(*b*) how many of them are temporary and how many are permanent; and

(*c*) whether uniforms are supplied to them?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) The attendants employed in the Veterinary Institutions are paid at a rate not exceeding Rs. 15 per mensem plus the usual dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per mensem. They are granted only casual leave.

" (*b*) There are about 250 attendants working in the Veterinary Institutions and all of them are working on a permanent basis.

" (*c*) Government propose to supply them uniforms from the year 1955–56 onwards."

Eviction of ulkudidars from Malabar

* 1625 *Q.*—Sri O. KORAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the eviction of ulkudidars from Malabar after the enactment of Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1954; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

9 a.m. The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Sri O. KORAN :—" Sir, in Karingalpara, Oramanaiyur in Ponnani taluk, Porakkadu in Kurumbranad taluk and Parappanangadi in Ernad taluk, ulkudidars were evicted and the facts were reported to the Collector but no action was taken. Will the Government enquire into the matter?"

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, my information is that no ulkudidars were evicted. There is no provision in the Act by which it could be done. The Act provides that they should be protected. If the hon. Member brings any specific case, I will enquire into it."

26th March 1955]

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister has now said that the Act protects the ulkudidars from eviction. Actually there is provision, but the landowners resort to a new device, mainly by taking rent chits from the ulkudidars in their name. If the rent is not paid, the ulkudidars are being evicted. That device is resorted to on a large scale by the landowners. Will the Government find out any remedy for this? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, even if they want to get rid of them, they must provide alternative sites."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, what happens now is that when the Harijans go for work in the morning and by the time they return in the evening, their houses are destroyed and even when complaints are made to the Collector and the Police, they maintain the *status quo* and do not allow the Harijans to put up their tenements. I have personal knowledge of one or two cases. Will the Government instruct the Collector not to disturb the Harijans from putting up the tenements that have been destroyed by the landowners by force? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, it is rather strange. I do not know how such things could happen. If specific cases are brought to my notice, I will look into them."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Sir, under the Malabar Tenancy Act, the ulkudidars who have been in occupation for one year are given protection. It is very difficult for the ulkudidars to prove that they have been in occupation for one year because the janmis are able to prove that they were there for a short period of two or three months and they are able to evict the ulkudidars. Will the Government amend the relevant section and give relief to the ulkudidars? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" Sir, if the ulkudidars are not able to prove their case as against the landlords, I am afraid the hon. Member is not active in those areas."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, in view of the fact that provision was made for the protection of these ulkudidars only in the 1954 Amendment Act and in view of the fact that the poor Harijans are not in a position to prove their occupancy rights for a period of one year as required by the Amending Act, the landowners are taking advantage of the weakness of the occupiers, namely, the Harijans, and so many evictions have taken place. Some cases were reported to the Government. I have myself reported two cases from Cannanore. Will the Government see that a special enquiry is made by the Collector of Malabar and that those, who have been evicted from their sites, are given back their sites? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" I shall have the matter enquired into whether the provisions contained in the Act have been infringed."

[26th March 1955

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. While putting my supplementary question, I stated the real facts, but the Hon. Minister denies them. Will the Hon. Minister make an enquiry into the matter? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is another way of putting questions. The Hon. Member wanted to say something by way of personal explanation. Now he is putting a question." (Laughter.)

Co-operatives for Cottage Industries

* 1626 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any communication from the Centre to start small-scale and cottage industries co-operatives to organize production and marketing of finished products;

(*b*) if so, the number of co-operatives that are to be set up; and

(*c*) the places where they are to be established?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir; the Government of India have suggested that industrial co-operatives may be organized for certain small-scale industries such as carpentry, blacksmithy, leather tanning and pottery.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The number of industrial co-operatives to be set up has not been fixed and the places where they are to be established have not been decided. The Government have already sanctioned the conversion of two handloom weaving factories at Chowa and Tottada in Malabar district into handloom co-operatives. More industrial co-operatives will be set up as and when the necessity arises."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :—" குடிசைத் தொழில்களை வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்பது சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கையாக இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லும்போது, குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் மூலம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட பொருள்களை இந்த ராஜ்பத்தில் ' மார்க்கெட் ' செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது மட்டுமல்லாமல் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" இதுபற்றி எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டுதானிருக்கிறது."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know, Sir, what special facilities have been proposed to be given to these industrial co-operatives? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I may mention one special facility, viz., that the workers can be members of these co-operatives and they will have to contribute the share capital which will be advanced by the Government as a loan repayable in instalments."